

CARNEGIE

Magazine

APR 25 1949



WILLIAM PITT

“Episodes in Our Pennsylvania Heritage”

PITTSBURGH

“The glory of our success must, after God, be allowed to our General who from the beginning took those wise measures. . . . His Prudence in all his measures, in the numberless difficulties he had to surmount deserves the highest praise.” . . . Colonel Henry Bouquet describing the capture of Fort Duquesne by General Forbes.



To be prudent does not mean to remain static or quiescent. Prudence *can* degenerate into timidity.

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**MELLON NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY**

PITTSBURGH

Calendar of Events

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

4400 FORBES STREET, PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

MONDAYS 10:00 A.M. TO 10:00 P.M.

OTHER WEEKDAYS 10:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M.

SUNDAYS 2:00 TO 6:00 P.M.

CAFETERIA OPEN FOR VISITORS TO THE BUILDING

LUNCHEON 12:15 TO 1:30 P.M., WEEKDAYS

REFRESHMENTS 3:00 TO 6:30 P.M., WEEKDAYS; 3:00 TO 6:00 P.M., SUNDAYS

DINNER 6:00 TO 8:00 P.M., MONDAYS ONLY

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

WEEKDAYS 9:00 A.M. TO 9:00 P.M.

REFERENCE SERVICES UNTIL 10:00 P.M., WEEKDAYS

SUNDAYS 2:00 TO 6:00 P.M., REFERENCE SERVICES ONLY

Open to the public every day without charge

EARLY PENNSYLVANIA GLASS

Sparkling old glassware manufactured in the Pittsburgh section during the last century and lent from many private homes and collections is to be shown in a very dramatic display opening April 21 in Exhibit Rooms 1 and 2 of the Museum. This includes blown, cut, engraved, pressed, and molded pieces dating from 1797 to 1890. An illustrated catalogue prepared by Lowell Innes will be on sale. Officials of local glass firms, members of the Carnegie Institute Society and their friends have been invited to a private showing of the exhibit the evening of April 20.

SPRING ORGAN RECITALS

By MARSHALL BIDWELL
Organist and Director

Saturdays, 8:15 P.M., Music Hall

APRIL 23—A Kalo folk dance will be presented by costumed choirs from the Philip Visnich and the St. Elijah Serbian Orthodox Churches, under direction of Boris Dobrovolsky, as part of Dr. Bidwell's program.

APRIL 30—The Chapel Choir of Shaler High School, with G. Raymond Bell directing, will share the program with Dr. Bidwell.

MAY 7—The Wilkesburg High School A Capella Choir, Robert O. Barkley, director, will be Dr. Bidwell's guests.

MAY 14—Lois Schulumire, pianist, will present the Beethoven *Concerto in C Minor* as a feature of Dr. Bidwell's program.

WILLIAM PITT

William Hoare's portrait of William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham, of which many engravings have been made, was presented to Carnegie Institute many years ago by George Lauder, from the Peel Collection.

After his successful campaign, Brigadier-General John Forbes on November 26, 1758, wrote Lieutenant Governor William Denny, dating his letter "Fort Duquesne or now Pitts-Bourgh,"—the first record of the name.

Pitt is considered by many the most powerful minister that ever guided the foreign policy of England. His mind and spirit were behind the brilliant achievements of British arms from 1757-61, and Wolfe, Clive, and Frederick the Great must share with him credit for their success. His incapacity in the years immediately preceding the American Revolution without doubt affected the history of this country. "The Great Commoner" was the first to discern that "public opinion, though generally slow to form and slow to act, is in the end the paramount power in the state."

This English artist, who lived from 1706-92 and did most of his painting in Bath, was chosen one of the members of the Royal Academy at its founding.

BEQUESTS—In making a will, money left to Carnegie Institute, Carnegie Institute of Technology, or Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh should be covered by the following phrase: I do hereby give and bequeath to (Carnegie Institute) or (Carnegie Institute of Technology) or (Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh) in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Dollars

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SUNDAY ORGAN RECITALS

Music Hall, 4:00 P.M.

APRIL 24—David Volger will present the Chopin *Concerto in F Minor*, with Dr. Bidwell playing the orchestral part on the organ.

PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, AND PRINTS OF PITTSBURGH 1790-1949

Landscapes, views of rivers, mills, and homes, portraits, and genre scenes, are included in the exhibit of 279 paintings, drawings, and prints of Pittsburgh from 1790 to the present on view in the second-floor galleries at the Institute through May 15.

The earliest is the sketch by Lewis Brantz of *Pittsburgh in 1790*, owned by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; the University of Pittsburgh has lent George Beck's *Pittsburgh in 1806*, the first oil painting of the city; the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania has contributed a *View of Pittsburgh in 1817*, a lithograph by an unknown artist taken from a sketch drawn by Mrs. E. C. Gibson while on her wedding tour; and Charles J. Rosenbloom has lent the first engraved view of Pittsburgh, the work of Tardieu the Elder.

The exhibition will continue an extra day, May 16, in celebration of the Chamber of Commerce 75th anniversary, which is to be marked by "Pittsburgh Welcome Weeks" from May 7 to 21.

MOTHERS DAY— AND FATHERS, TOO

Spring visiting day for parents of the Tam O'Shanter comes Saturday, April 23, at 10:15 A.M., in the Music Hall. For Palettes it will be on April 30, at 9:15 A.M., in the Lecture Hall, for the mothers and fathers of the morning group; at 2:00 P.M., in the Permanent Collection Gallery for the afternoon-group families.

PEABODY EXHIBIT

Paintings by art students at Peabody High School, under the direction of Jean Thoburn, are on display this month in the Boys and Girls Room and the hallway of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The paintings are based on characters in children's literature.

NATURE CONTEST

Nearly three hundred children from city and outlying schools will come on May 7 to enter the annual Nature Contest given by the Museum. Grades 5-8 will come at 10:00 A.M.; and 9-12, at 1:30 P.M. The boys and girls will be quizzed on their ability to identify natural history specimens, to answer "fact" questions, and will submit an essay. Popular science books will be awarded the winners.

STORY HOUR

BOYS AND GIRLS ROOM OF THE LIBRARY

Over five years old—Saturdays at 10:30 A.M.
Three to five—Alternate Wednesdays at 10:30 A.M.
(April 27, May 11)

Library staff members talk informally with the mothers about various phases of Library service during the Wednesday story hour.

On the radio—WCAE at 1:15 P.M.

Every Monday and Wednesday

KILTIE SYMPHONIC BAND CONCERT

April 28, 8:15 P.M., Music Hall

The 90-piece Kiltie Symphonic Band under direction of William A. Schaefer will play a program ranging from compositions by Morton Gould to Shostakovich. Tickets for adults at 75c and for high-school students and younger, at 50c, may be secured at the concert. Mail orders may be sent to the Kiltie Band at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh 13.

TECH ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS

May 5, 8:15 P.M., Music Hall

The Brahms *Requiem* will be presented under direction of Frederick Dorian. The soloists: Suzanne White, soprano; Joseph Halliday, baritone. Tickets may be obtained without charge from the Carnegie Tech Department of Music.

TECH STUDENT RECITALS

APRIL 26, MAY 3, AND MAY 6, at 8:15 P.M.

Exhibition Room, College of Fine Arts
Tickets not required

MAY 8, 8:15 P.M.—VOICE RECITAL

Betty Kaufman, senior student
Exhibition Room, College of Fine Arts
Tickets not required

CARNEGIE THEATER

ACROSS BIG MOUNTAIN

April 26 through May 3, 8:15 P.M.

Matinee, April 29, 3:30 P.M.

A folk drama of the Kentucky mountains, written by Bert Pollock, Tech Drama School graduate student, and directed by Henry Boettcher, will be the sixth production of the season in the Carnegie Theater. Doors are open to the public at 8:15 P.M.

OPEN MEETINGS

GLASS CLUB—April 20

"Sandwich Glass and Pittsburgh Glass"
Dr. Florence Klein
Carnegie Library School, 8:00 P.M.
Mrs. H. S. Dunmire presiding

AUDUBON SOCIETY—April 20

Charles L. Broley, retired Canadian banker who has banded his 1,000th American bald eagle and is the outstanding authority on this national emblem, will speak at the annual banquet at 7:00 P.M., in the Hotel Schenley.
Alex Hardie presiding.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—May 3

Museum, 8:00 P.M.
Robert S. Porter, Jr., presiding

EXPLORERS CLUB—May 10

Dinner at Downtown Y.M.C.A., 6:00 P.M.
Meeting at Museum, 8:00 P.M.
Ivan Jirak presiding

BOTANICAL SOCIETY—May 11

"An Ecologist Looks at California"—Robert F. Griggs, professor of biology at University of Pittsburgh.
Museum, 8:15 P.M.

BROADCASTS

Tuesdays at 6:45 P.M., from WCAE

Something has been done about Color

COLOR and "weather" formerly had much in common.
Nothing much was done about either.

There still is not very much a person can do about the weather except perhaps prepare for it.

About color, however, there are a great many things that can, and are being done.

"Pittsburgh" research and experience have proved that

One—Color has inherent energy

Two—Color can be used scientifically

In its work with color, "Pittsburgh" found that some colors induce happiness and some make us sad. Other colors make us calm and some tend to cause confusion.

These and other color facts have been incorporated into "Pittsburgh's" Color Dynamics—the internationally famous basis for modern painting and decorating.

Color Dynamics is an outstanding contribution to better living for millions of Americans.

It has created new and pleasant surroundings in factories, hospitals, schools, homes, stores and other places in which men and women work and live.

The drab, bleak, inefficient or inharmonious color schemes of yesteryear are being changed with Color Dynamics to smooth, beautiful and functional color patterns as modern and efficient as the world of tomorrow.



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PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

GARDENING HEREBABOUTS

By RACHEL HUNT



MRS. ROY A. HUNT

A NUMBER of years ago a very distinguished botanist came to Pittsburgh, Henri Corrovon, of Switzerland, known for his nursery in the Alps, where he grew rock plants, wrote about rock plants, and sold rare seeds. His enthusiasm for the dramatic beauty of Pittsburgh was rather exciting. He was, however, deeply critical of us, for he felt we missed a great opportunity to plant our hillsides and ledges with rock plants to blaze in color and beauty in the springtime. Alas, his ideas were not too practical, for our rocks are mostly shale. To carry out his ideas would be a gigantic task in this city,

but M. Corrovon had a vision that some of us will remember always. Our hillsides are shorn and unsightly, but some day a few hardy souls may work toward the beautification of these eroded hillsides with shrubs and rock plants.

Gardening in Pittsburgh is as old as the city itself, though few if any of the old gardens remain.

Phipps Conservatory in Schenley Park over a long period has fostered the love of flowers and flower shows. Twice a year and sometimes on special occasions the Conservatory stages shows, to the delight of multitudes and the education of gardeners. The Conservatory is open throughout the year, and the permanent plant collection is good. Specialized exhibits are always on view—desert plants, orchids, tropical material, palms, and tree ferns. Announcement has recently been made of work soon to begin on the Conservatory-



CORNER OF THE B. F. JONES III GARDEN
AT SEWICKLEY



ROMAN PATIO AT THE ROY A. HUNT HOME
IN THE CITY

Aviary proposed to replace the sixty-two-year-old Phipps Conservatory on the Northside.

The Garden Club of Allegheny County was founded in 1914. The 125 women members are ardent gardeners. Many manage their estates in Sewickley, Rolling Rock, and in the city. The Garden Club of Allegheny County obtained the services of a prominent landscape architect many years ago to design a planting for the entrance of Schenley Park, which was presented to the City. This was carried out by the City and is unchanged today. The Club has been active in sponsoring many civic improvements. Its activities have embraced the founding here of the Women's National Farm and Garden of Allegheny County Unit and the Federated Garden Clubs of Pennsylvania. Members also serve on the boards of the Horticultural Society, the Botanical Society, and the Audubon Society. The visit of the Garden Club of America to Pittsburgh last May, when over five hundred women came from many states including faraway Hawaii, at the invitation of the Garden Club of Allegheny County, was an outstanding meeting. The visitors were much impressed with Pittsburgh and its surrounding country.

The Pittsburgh Garden Center was granted a charter in 1935. A small building in Schenley Park adjacent to the Conservatory served as office and lecture hall, as well as a place to stage shows. A Garden



A VIEW AT MRS. MAITLAND ALEXANDER'S, SEWICKLEY



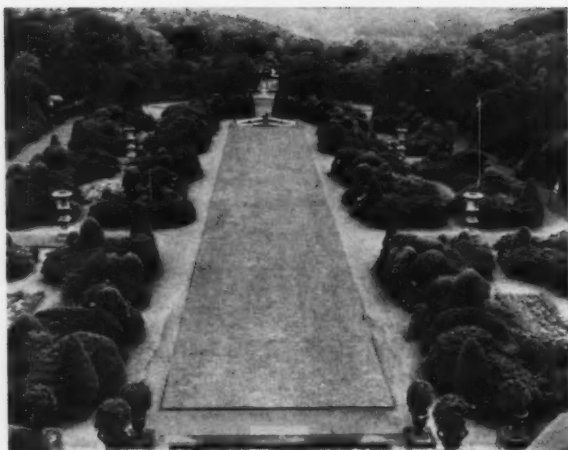
LOOKING ACROSS MRS. H. H. McCLINTIC'S, IN THE CITY



MRS. JOHN W. LAWRENCE'S ROCK GARDEN, FOX CHAPEL

Market was held each spring at the Schenley memorial fountain near the Park entrance and attracted city-wide interest in the miniature gardens and gay booths. Garden Clubs from all over the district are members of the Garden Center, as well as many individuals. Last June saw the Garden Center established in Mellon Park. The renovated building has offices, a working library, an exhibition hall, and an adequate lecture room. The Center fills a large place in horticultural life and activities in the city.

Several years ago an herb garden was established in Schenley Park by a group of women who were interested in pharmaceutical plants. There are many county shows, and the school children of the city and county are taught and helped by Garden Clubs to be conscious of the necessity of conservation, victory gardening, and wild-flower preservation. To



MRS. HENRY REA'S FORMAL GARDEN IN SEWICKLEY

train the youth is a noble task. They are the future citizens and the future gardeners.

There is a personal joy in gardening. To create and maintain a beautiful garden is a rare privilege and, in spite of soil and climatic conditions, to achieve beauty allied with practicability is a satisfaction that is difficult to describe. One has to experience it to be entirely conscious of it. Gardening is a healthful pursuit, and in these days of "feeding the world," it is almost a necessity.

To describe some of the gardens in Pittsburgh would be a task. The rolling hills of our countryside abound in woodlands. The trillium plantation near Fox Chapel attracts many visitors who, year after year, go to see the wide white drifts in the woods. Wild flowers in western Pennsylvania are abundant. The more formal gardens in the city, be they large or small, are



AT THE ALAN M. SCAIFE'S, ROLLING ROCK

Mrs. Roy A. Hunt is past president of the Garden Club of Allegheny County and a former director of the Garden Club of America. She serves on the board of trustees of the Horticultural Society which has the direction of the Phipps Conservatory and is a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the New York Botanical Garden. She is a collector of herbals and early gardening books, and lectures extensively on gardening and on another lifelong hobby—bookbinding, on which topic she recently gave two talks before the Carnegie Library School. With her husband, who is chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the Institute, she takes an active interest in all the arts and crafts and annually presents an award in the Associated Artists of Pittsburgh exhibit.

usually excellent in design and suitability in relation to land contour and house.

Spring in Pittsburgh is really lovely. The fresh green of the backgrounds with the flaming colors of the azaleas and flowering shrubs makes a delightful pageant, and bulbs, such as tulips of many varieties, do extremely well in the city. We have specialists, too. Those who like peonies can find in district gardens many fine varieties. Gladioli and dahlias are rampant in late summer. Once it was thought that dahlias were not suitable for

our soil, but now there are fields of them, great showy blooms, as well as the smaller and more companionable varieties.

The hills that surround our rivers should be more intensively cultivated to stop erosion. The farms that lie above the rivers near Sewickley are fertile. On these estates many years ago were planted specimen trees, such as flowering crabs, ancient maples, and copper beeches, reminiscent of England.

Gardening in Pittsburgh is not a heart-break, it is a beautiful reality.

Take Me Out to the Ball

DINOSAURS, as well as daffodils, bloom in the spring, and on the evening of May 27 will blossom the second annual Dinosaur Ball for the benefit of Carnegie Institute.

The foyer of the Music Hall is to be transformed into a Court of Dinosaurs for the occasion, where a king and queen of the Ball will be crowned, climaxing the evening, and take their places on a throne in the mouth of a two-headed prehistoric vertebrate.

Susan M. Sipe is general chairman of this year's Dinosaur Ball, and from hints already leaking through, the gay success of last year's well-remembered party seems likely to be repeated. As you know, the 1948 Ball was voted one of the ten best parties of the year by the International Stewards and Caterers Association.

This year's Ball will scatter merrily through three floors of the marble-and-gold foyer and across the front hallways of the Institute. There is to be a Street of the Nations (parodying the New York World Fair), a Persian Market with magicians and entertainers, an African Fetish Club, the Pompeian Room, and a sidewalk cafe. Benny Benack's orchestra will play for dancing.

William R. Oliver is acting as honorary chairman, and the following are in charge of the various committees: Mrs. Robert J. Dodds, Jr., tickets; Mrs. Regis A. Wolff, sponsors; Mrs. Earl F. Reed, Jr., raffle, with Mrs. William Floyd as cochairman;



MAKING PLANS FOR THE DINOSAUR BALL

Mrs. C. G. Bodel, finance; Robert S. Kimball, Jr., business; Mrs. Frank M. Matthews, publicity with Mrs. Regis A. Wolff, cochairman; John T. Conner, program; James W. Lindsay, physical arrangements; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gellatly, entertainment and concessions; Marty Lewis Cornelius and Robert Young, decorations; and Mrs. Ben Paul Zasloff, artists.

Tickets for the sponsors, who will have boxes on the main floor and the balcony of the Court of Dinosaurs, will be priced at \$100. The patrons' tickets are \$25, and general admission will be \$5.00 per person.

The Ball is open for all friends of Carnegie Institute. Costumes drawing their inspiration from the various art and science collections of the Institute will be a feature of the evening, with prizes awarded, but guests who prefer will wear formal dress to the Dinosaur Ball.

AGAIN, THE INTERNATIONAL

ANNOUNCEMENT that the International Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings will again be held at Carnegie Institute, beginning in the autumn of 1950, with three annual International shows guaranteed under a grant from the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, has aroused a great deal of private rejoicing and widespread public commendation, with the news reaching into studios and galleries halfway round the world.

FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

"This very generous grant will make it possible for the people of Pittsburgh and the entire nation to see the recent development of art throughout the world and to compare it with the work of the artists of this country," commented President James M. Bovard, in announcing the gift last week. "We are most fortunate to be able to resume this very important exhibition in Pittsburgh. Furthermore, it is to be hoped that the resumption of the annual International will provide a strong thread in the vast world tapestry of international co-operation and understanding."

In the words of the Institute's Director of Fine Arts, Homer Saint-Gaudens, the return of the International Exhibitions is tremendously important because: "They enlighten the world as to the nature, diversity, and progress of contemporary painting; they effect an interchange of artistic ideas; they stimulate artists to put forth their best efforts; they spread a feeling of friendly understanding toward and between foreign lands; they sell pictures, and they put Pittsburgh on the cultural map."

A THREE-YEAR PROMISE

The total grant from the Mellon Trust is in the amount of \$225,000, to defray an estimated cost of \$75,000 each year for the International in 1950, 1951, and 1952. Its renewal will doubtless tend to stimulate sufficient interest in the progress of art among various nations that others in the community and elsewhere may wish to provide for its continuance after 1952.

Andrew W. Mellon, the founder of the Educational and Charitable Trust, was a

trustee of Carnegie Institute from the year of its founding in 1896 until the time of his death in 1937. His intense interest in the arts is well known and evidenced by his magnificent gift of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, with many of its priceless possessions. During his lifetime, with the assistance of his brother, the late Richard B. Mellon, Mr. Mellon gave financial support to the Internationals when their continuance was threatened.

THE DISTINGUISHED RECORD

An international exhibition of art has been assembled annually at the Carnegie Institute galleries in Pittsburgh from 1896 to and including 1939, with the exception of the years of the First World War, from 1915 to 1919. Discontinued upon the outbreak of World War II, it has not been renewed since because of the Institute's lack of funds.

The less-known Venetian International Biennial in impoverished, war-torn Italy has resumed this year, so that it seems only logical that the great Internationals at Pittsburgh should again take their place as the outstanding annual exhibit in the world of oil painting.

The catalogues of the Carnegie International Exhibitions are star-studded with the great of the past: including such artists as James McNeill Whistler, Pierre Bonnard, Sir John Lavery, Winslow Homer, Edgar Degas, Anders Zorn, Ignacio Zuloaga, Antonio Mancini, Thomas Eakins, George Bellows, Sir William Orpen, Gaston La Touche, Walter Sickert, Puvis de Chavannes, John Singer Sargent, Ettore Tito, José Gutierrez Solana, Bruno Liljefors, Lucien Simon, Sir Alfred East, Mary Cassatt, Henri Le Sidaner, and Franz von Stuck—all of whom are now dead.

The juries drew from American and foreign painters of position, equally balanced between conservative and advanced tendencies. The paintings to which prizes were awarded often aroused a storm of controversy, and again were accepted with equanimity.

The Permanent Collection at the Institute includes twenty-seven paintings from

(Turn to page 308)

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON

By AGNES M. HOLST



AGNES M. HOLST

PHOTOGRAPHY is now taking its rightful place among the fine arts. By stepping out of the "snapshot" class into permanent collections of such outstanding galleries as the Brooklyn Museum of Art, photography is proving itself. One artist writes that he took up photography as a hobby and then gave it up because it was too difficult. Many of the prints show the trend toward art by illustrating techniques which create effects and moods to carry out pictorial ideas that have been preconceived. The day of random "shooting" is over, and juries are quick to recognize the artistic creation of the maker and give credit if the result merits the honor.

The thirty-sixth annual Pittsburgh International Salon of Photographic Art, which opened on March 18 at Carnegie Institute and continues through April 17, includes prints varying in subject matter from puppies to abstracts, with every style between. All show a very definite thought for composition and mood, giving to the viewer a clear-cut impression of the maker's idea. While the majority of prints came from the United States, ten countries including Canada are represented in the Salon.

Much of the credit for the fine show should indeed go to the excellent jury that was selected. Eleanor Parke Custis of Washington, D. C., looks at photographs through the eye of an artist, for she herself is well known as a regular exhibitor in the leading exhibitions of water color in this country. After taking up photography in 1935, she has received acclaim in photographic salons the world over. Dr. J. O. Fitzgerald, of Richmond, Virginia, brother of Chancellor Rufus Fitzgerald of the Uni-

versity of Pittsburgh, is a medical doctor who finds photography an excellent hobby for relaxation and who has also been an outstanding exhibitor for many years. George R. Hoxie, of Oxford, Ohio, formerly editor of *Minicam Magazine* and one of the leading exhibitors of the country, completed the panel. These three know photography and what makes photography an art, and either consciously or unconsciously had this in mind when choosing the successful prints. Out of about 1,200 prints they selected only 242—which shows the evidence of extreme discrimination in sifting the pictures from the snapshots.

Among the many excellent prints are the few illustrated in this issue. *Spring Pattern* by Jack Wright is a landscape quite different from the usual type, in that it derives its interest from a strong perspective created by converging rows of growing vegetables against a backdrop of graceful trees and horizontal cloud pattern. *Pitts-*



LIGHTED CURVES BY Y. ISHIMATO



SPRING PATTERN BY JACK WRIGHT

burghesque by Selden I. Davis, of Wilkinsburg, is a familiar Pittsburgh scene recorded in a truly pictorial manner, emphasizing the delicate tone values of receding planes created by haze-filtered sunshine, with a skillful selection of viewpoint. This print was the first-place-winner in Class B of the National Continental Print Contest. *Lighted Curves* by Y. Ishimoto is a true abstract in that it does not use tangible objects for subject matter, but rather creates a feeling of impressionism through originality and skill. This print is a study of delicate tone gradations and lines in a manner rather new to photography but which points toward a bright future for the camera technique. *Ipomoea* by Gottlieb Hampfler is a

graceful pattern and is outstanding because of the beautiful tone and placement of the blooms and the curving of the vine. Mr. Hampfler has several other of his excellent flower studies in this same show.



IPOMOEA BY GOTTLIEB HAMPFLEER

Other noteworthy prints include *As Shadows Fall* by C. C. Ruchhoft, which creates a mood of timelessness through the rhythm of drifting sand with beautiful gradations. *Rectangles* by Cecil B. Atwater is an unusual treatment of architecture creating strength and virility through emphasis of verticals by choosing carefully the viewpoint and the time of day. *Dishes* by Paul Hynes is an abstract treatment of an everyday subject. *Sunrise* by David J. Stanley derives its merit because of delicate tone and the fortu-

nate position of four boats, each one adding to the composition while only one is dominant. *The Visitors* by Walter I. Hird is one of several multitone prints in the Salon, giving the effect of a color print through the use of chemicals rather than water colors or oils.

Pittsburghers and members of the photographic section fared very well, as the following list will attest: F. Ross Altwater, well known for his photographic studies of Pittsburgh steel mills, is represented with three prints—*Load of Ingots*, *Charging Open Hearths*, and *Electric Furnace*; O. E. Romig, who pictures Pittsburgh rivers so well, has four prints in the show—*Skating—Panther Hollow*, *Between Classes—Lilley Court*, *Pittsburgh at Night*, and *Power of Youth*; Selden I. Davis, the maker of *Pittsburghesque*, has also *The Heavens Declare* and *When Shadows Fall*. Other local photographers are Vincent M. Chapman, Charles W. Dean, George Emrisek, Agnes M. Holst, Karl S. Leach, S. J. Link, Dr. G. M. McKinley, Russell E. Smith, N. A. Tannehill, Lyman W. Theemler, and Rand Webb.

Included in this year's show is the third annual Salon of Color Slides. Another fine jury was selected consisting of the Rev. H. Bielenberg, of Oil City, a Lutheran minister who has become one of the country's outstanding colorists and now the chairman of the color division of the Photographic Society of America; John O'Connor, Jr., the assistant director of Fine Arts at Carnegie Institute; and Mrs.

Agnes M. Holst is a member of the Photographic Section of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh, who became seriously interested in photography nine years ago. She studied two summers at the School of Modern Photography in New York and recently has been taking baby portraits and wedding pictures commercially. A graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology, she is by vocation a piano and flute teacher, has had a number of compositions published, and is assistant conductor of the Tuesday Musical Club chorale group.



PITTSBURGHESQUE BY SELDEN I. DAVIS

Bertha S. Townsend, of Johnstown, an artist and art teacher who exhibits both art and photography. Two hundred and ten slides were selected from a little over a thousand submitted. Pittsburghers represented in the Color Slides Salon include Byron L. Chaplin, George Humbel, George F. Johnson, Marcella Link, Roy R. Mumma, George R. Raisig, O. E. Romig, Charles F. Roth, and N. A. Tannehill.

THE CARNEGIE HOME

THE Andrew Carnegie residence at 2 East Ninety-first Street, New York City, has recently been turned over to the New York School of Social Work by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The School, which is a branch of Columbia University, has leased the property rent free for twenty-one years and has the option of renewing at the end of that period. Since 1931, it has occupied seven floors of a building at 122 East Twenty-second Street.

ASPECTS OF EXISTENTIALISM

BY SOLOMON B. FREEHOF



SOLOMON B. FREEHOF

ONE of the most interesting phenomena of history is the resurrection of certain memories. One particular resurrection which here concerns us is the memory of a philosopher who lived in the early nineteenth century in Denmark; he died in 1855—died forgotten. His name is not even mentioned in the great eleventh edition of the *Britannica*, the edition which all of us use. He must have been a miniscule, a hidden person, an insignificant philosopher, not even to be mentioned in that vast tome. But it is so, so unknown he was.

And now I am certain a million people at least know his name, in Germany and in France, and his name is beginning to be known in the United States. And if you have not heard his name, you will in the next few years hear it often. This Danish, hitherto forgotten little philosopher was named Soren Kierkegaard. His philosophy is basic to the new philosophy of existentialism. He was dragged out of the grave of forgetfulness. His works are now being translated into all European languages; and the impact of his rather strange ideas, which had completely died, is now being felt in many fields of human thought and feeling.

A PHILOSOPHICAL SEESAW

Now his ideas are summed up in a typically difficult philosophic phrase. The language of philosophy differs from the language of science in this regard. Scientific language is just technical; philosophic language is just abstruse. Scientific language, once the term is explained to you, you can understand; in philosophic language the term may be explained to you six times and yet you do not understand it because it deals with delicate and refined

and essentially abstruse matters.

Soren Kierkegaard is the author of a phrase which was immediately forgotten and now lives as a force, certainly in France. He was the man who first used the expression—and do not expect to understand it immediately—"existential dialectic." And I believe that if we struggle a little with this strange phrase we shall understand what is storming in the hearts of most French intellectuals today. First the word "dialectic." Dialectic, you can see, is akin to dialect and is used in the history of philosophy and the history of logic for a certain type of debate, a dialectic debate. It is a debate chiefly of questions and answers. "Do you think so and so? Then this follows." "If you think so and so, then this follows." It refers, therefore, not to a series of syllogisms in logic but to the seesaw, the give and take of opposite opinions.

HEGEL'S IDEA

Now dialectic, the seesaw of opinions, became central in the philosophy of modern times through the great German philosopher, the most influential except Emanuel Kant, namely George Hegel. Hegel dominated the thought of Europe in the middle 1800s. He took dialectic from its original meaning of the seesaw of arguments and gave it a world significance. He says this dialectic, this seesawing of opposite opinions, is not only a characteristic of certain types of human conversation; it is a characteristic of the universe itself. In the progress of reality there is a give and take; there is a seesaw; there is a sort of an argument of opposites, a cosmic dialectic.

What he means is set forth in a simple and famous example—the plant that grows is the product of two opposites. The seed in itself represents life, but the seed itself must be shattered and broken to represent death. Life and death must struggle before the plant exists. In other words, there is, as he put it, a thesis, the life of the seed; an antithesis, the death of the seed; and then the plant, the synthesis. So he says reality

is a process of opposites which fight each other, merge and grow into a new stage. And the new stage, the new synthesis, achieves its own antithesis, its own opposite and then another stage. So dialectic, the seesaw of opposites, was described as the meaning and the progress of the entire world.

DIALECTIC MATERIALISM

Hegel's great influence came through a disciple, Karl Marx. Karl Marx says this dialectic, this succession of opposite stages, is most significant in the material field, in the field of economics. That is the progress of society, the seesaw of opposites uniting into a new synthesis. For example, Karl Marx said in the Middle Ages there were the noblemen and the opposite, the landless peasants; this was a dialectic, an opposite. Out of this opposite came the merger, the burghers of the city, who had no land but other property which belonged neither to the peasants nor to the noblemen. The burghers of the city became the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, and they developed their antithesis, their opposite, the working class. And out of the proletariat and their opposite, the capitalists, came the new synthesis, the communist state.

So, since the dialectic which Karl Marx and Engels derived from Hegel concerned the material matters of economics, they called it materialistic dialectic, or it is

known in Marx's philosophy as dialectic materialism. That is the official philosophy of the communist movement and of Soviet Russia. Hegel's idea is that all of society is a series of opposites merging, but it is ascribed only to material things.

The seesaw of opposites, which originally applied to argumentation, was applied by Hegel to describe the growth of the entire cosmos, the entire world, a succession of opposites, the living seed and its destruction and the growth. Karl Marx applied it to economics and so it is known as the materialistic dialectic, which is the official philosophy of half of the world today.

THE LIFE WITHIN EACH PERSON

This obscure Dane, Kierkegaard, was a rebellious Hegelian. He believed that Hegel, his teacher, was right in describing the progress of the world as a seesaw, as a "dialectic"; and if he knew Marx's idea, (of which I am not sure) he might have vaguely agreed, even with Marx, that the succession of economic stages is also a dialectic, a seesaw. But he would say to both his teacher, Hegel, and to Marx, his contemporary, that everything that they say is true but does not matter; it is true but insignificant.

Kierkegaard believed that what counts in the world is not these vast cosmic movements described by Hegel nor even those economic stages described by Marx. What really counts in life is within the life of each person. That is all that really matters to us, said Kierkegaard: our inner worries, our inner concerns. Everything else is for us shadow play. When you look into our life, into each person's life, you will find that within our own personal existence there is also a dialectic, a seesaw of opposites. This inner dialectic is a struggle between life and death, our own life and our own death. Whatever we do to maintain our existence is darkened by the consciousness of the opposite end of the seesaw, the fact that death is always present.

He says we are like a ship that is sailing and tacking in the wind and feels secure except when its people suddenly remember that below them is the almost fathomless ocean. The ship sails, the people live; but they are living above an abyss of seventy thousand fathoms. Thus he says we all live

Dr. Solomon B. Freehof's discussion of Existentialism was part of his review of *The Plague* by Albert Camus this autumn during his annual series of Wednesday-morning book reviews that attract a large number of Pittsburgh women to the Rodef Shalom Temple. It was later printed in the *Temple Bulletin*.

He has been rabbi of Rodef Shalom Temple since 1934, previously for a decade was at the Kehillath Anshe Maariv Temple in Chicago, and still earlier had taught for nine years at the Hebrew Union College, of which he is a graduate. During World War I he served as chaplain in the American Expeditionary Force. Born in London, Dr. Freehof came to the United States with his parents at the age of eleven. He is also a graduate of the University of Cincinnati.

Rabbi Freehof is chairman of the division of religious activities of the Jewish Welfare Board and a member of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; he is a past president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. He is the author of *Commentary on the Book of Psalms*, *The Small Sanctuary*, *Modern Jewish Preaching*, *Reform Jewish Practice*, and other works.

"above seventy thousand fathoms." The thought of death is the most crucial thought even if we suppress it into the subconsciousness; it really changes our values.

EXISTENTIAL DIALECTIC

Thus we live in this alternation of thoughts of life and thoughts of death; and one affects the other. That seesaw, that dialectic, in which the individual lives only in his inner struggle, is more important than Hegel's cosmic dialectic or Marx's materialistic dialectic. The dialectic that really counts is the existential dialectic. Now we understand the phrase, "the existential dialectic"; it is the seesaw of tragic opposites within the life of the average man.

This Danish philosopher was also a theologian and he connected our inner struggle, (our sense of life and our awareness of death, the existential dialectic) with a sense of God. He visualized us all as essentially lonely, having no contact with each other, but standing in bewilderment, tossed about by the seesaw of life and death thoughts, in loneliness before God alone.

BORN TO BLUSH UNSEEN

This gloomy theologian-philosopher, this rebellious Hegelian, who took the seesaw of opposites from the outer world and put it within and called it existential dialectic, died in 1855. He was almost immediately forgotten, another one of those roses "born to blush unseen." It is understandable that he was forgotten. He died at the beginning of an optimistic period of history, the great Victorian era in England, the correlative economic advance and optimism on the continent. Who in that progressive, optimistic time would find enough kinship of spirit to remember Kierkegaard, the Danish rebellious Hegelian who was so gloomily introspective as to say that our main thoughts are the debate, the dialectic, between life and death, and that we end up confused in the presence of the eternal? He was quickly and happily forgotten in the beginning of the optimistic 1850s, 1860s. Thus he was buried under the mouldering stones of one of Gray's forgotten churchyards with nobody left to sing an elegy over him.

KIERKEGAARD SUDDENLY MEANINGFUL

Then something new happened to the world. The optimism of the Victorian era had finally ebbed away and the world began to be uncertain; wealth melted away into nothingness in land after land; the long period of peace began to break down with the First World War. All of this does not need to be explained to us who have lived through it. In a world of new uncertainty the ghost of Soren Kierkegaard with his inner, tragic dialogue, his existential dialectic, began to rise from the graveyard in Denmark. One philosopher after another, one theologian after another, in the new tragic mood of our day began to feel that Kierkegaard had touched something real in human life.

There is now a definite trend in Protestant theology (there is even one representative at least, Marel, in Catholic theology) that feels a kinship with the stream of thought which starts from that graveyard of Kierkegaard. They feel that maybe he was right, that this tragic sense of the dialectic between life and death is the real purport of our thinking and the real way to understand the values of life. How precious, how uncertain, how shockingly brief life is! Perhaps the only way to live is to live as if you are "seventy thousand fathoms over an abyss." The mood of the age, the uncertainty of the age, the threat of the death of society itself, suddenly made Kierkegaard meaningful.

THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND

Then, too, something happened in France. The French resistance arose under the very heel of the Gestapo, and that resistance by the very nature of its circumstance involved precisely Kierkegaard's idea of the existential, the inner dialectic. Sartre, the great French existentialist, explains in a number of writings the psychology of that heroic French underground. He says that life was in the presence of death every minute. You never knew when the SS troops might seize you. You knew that death was right at your footsteps so you lived over the seventy thousand fathoms. Furthermore, while you were part of a movement and had comrades, nevertheless you were essentially alone; because when they got you and put you alone into

(Continued on page 306)

IN MEMORIAM

THE death of Dr. George Hubbard Clapp on March 31, 1949, at the age of ninety, was a severe loss to Pittsburgh, to Carnegie Institute, and to everyone concerned with the promotion of the cultural and scientific arts in Pittsburgh, as well as the development of its industrial importance.

Dr. Clapp became a trustee of Carnegie Institute on September 22, 1896, the year the Institute was founded, and continued as a conscientious, devoted, and beloved adviser to the members of the staff and his fellow trustees to the day of his death. He was particularly interested in all the educational projects in Pittsburgh and, as the oldest living alumnus of the University of Pittsburgh and as chairman of its board of trustees for many years, in addition to being a trustee of Carnegie Institute and Carnegie Institute of Technology, was vitally instrumental in building up the unsurpassed educational and cultural opportunities which the people of Pittsburgh and our community are beginning to appreciate more fully.

An ardent and enthusiastic collector of historical and scientific objects, Dr. Clapp presented to the Carnegie Museum more than 145,000 specimens, many collected by himself, covering every department of natural history represented in the institution. He was particularly interested in conchology, and in 1898 gave a collection of 8,000 groups of land shells with an accompanying library and cases. In 1941 he bought the Henry G. Klages collection of 140,000 insect specimens, and the same year also purchased the type specimen, one of the only two known individuals of the fossil *Tyrannosaurus rex*, the largest known carnivorous land animal. These are only three of his more than one hundred and

ninety separate gifts to the Museum. He was a charter member of the Pennsylvania Numismatics Society established in 1878 and possessed an outstanding collection of American cent pieces and the finest known collection of "Bermuda Hog Money" of American colonial times.

He was a charter member and first secretary of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh, organized in 1890. From 1898 until the time of his death Dr. Clapp was a member of the Museum Committee of Carnegie Institute, acting as chairman from 1909 to 1945, when ill health required him to withdraw.

All this gives but a brief outline of his varied interests in the arts and sciences.

Dr. Clapp's benefactions to Carnegie Institute, the University of Pittsburgh, and other worthy institutions were generous and far-sighted, although, because of his modesty and desire for anonymity, many of these philanthropies are not widely known. His life is an outstanding example of the comfort and satisfaction which devotion to the cultural improvement of our lives during youth may bring to us in declining years. His death leaves a vacancy in the life of our community that will be difficult to fill.

—J. M. B.



GEORGE HUBBARD CLAPP
Portrait by Elizabeth Shoumatoff

GUILD FIELD TRIP

The Guilds of Artists and Naturalists, the two adult groups who meet regularly at the Institute Monday evenings, will combine for an all-day field trip to Raccoon Creek State Park, Beaver County, on Sunday, May 1. There will be painting and nature walks, under direction of Institute educational staff members.

The Guild members will meet at 8:00 A.M., at the Institute carriage entrance, and transportation will be provided for those not driving. Each person will bring lunch, and coffee will be supplied.

This field trip is sponsored by the Institute's Division of Education headed by Arthur C. Twomey.

FOOTNOTES ON PENNSYLVANIA ANGLING

BY WILLIAM R. OLIVER



WILLIAM R. OLIVER

April 15 is sacred and demands respect and celebration second only to Christmas. To him it marks the beginning of that halcyon season of pure delight when the miseries of winter and the woes of a threatened world disappear in the effort to satisfy a trout. It is difficult to explain to the uninitiated how the triumphant deception of a fish can bring such joy and such satisfaction, so that men of all ages are rejuvenated and given courage to assail again the problems of living.

BORN TOO LATE?

Our fathers, in times past, looked forward not less eagerly but doubtless with more confidence to the "season." Little could they foresee how an abundant population would overcrowd the banks of our Pennsylvania trout streams since the ancient call must be answered even by those who have been reared in our congested cities. Those tens of thousands who belabor the few unpolluted streams that remain feel, like Miniver Cheevy, that they have been "born too late." That they are not mistaken is confirmed by the records.

John James Audubon, in his *Ornithological Biography*, attested to the abundance of fish and expressed in terms that cannot be misunderstood his disapproval of those who angle with little return. He wrote: "Never could I hold a line for many minutes unless I had not a nibble but a positive Bite, and I could throw the fish at once over my head on the ground. No, no.

If I fish for trout I must soon give it up or catch, as I have done in Pennsylvania's Lehigh or the streams of Maine, 50 or more in a couple of hours!"

Fish once were so plentiful that, when not only pleasure but sustenance and the continuation of life itself were at stake, William Penn could write of the Indians, contrasting their lives with those of the agricultural settlers: "We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing, and fowling."

John Smith earlier had written of the Indians' pursuit of game and fish: "They esteeme it a pleasure and are very proud to be expert therein."

After observing the reactions of present-day guides—Indian, French, and English—and in spite of the above statements, one must conclude that when Indian or colonist set forth in our forests and on our waters in the seventeenth century, sport was, at best, a minor motive. It was the need for food that forced him to venture into the perilous woods. What is more, pleasure for its own sake was still frowned upon, and in this attitude the good Calvinists of Pennsylvania persisted long after New England's Puritan heart had weakened.

ENJOYING GOOD COMPANY

By the eighteenth century, with increased safety and leisure, the sporting man

William R. Oliver is the "complete angler" and the complete collector of antiquities. In fishing, he takes pride in adhering reasonably to the use of the floating fly, but in collecting, his tastes are catholic and encompass furniture and china, as well as prints and books.

He prefers trout fishing to all others but will fish any time, any place, for any species. He is hopeful that with proper conservation measures Pennsylvania streams soon will yield more trout. Mr. Oliver fishes as widely as his business and civic activities permit, and has just returned from the Everglades where, with several other Pittsburghers, he fished for the salt-water varieties that invade that "River of Grass."

Last year Mr. Oliver was the motivating force in assembling the very popular exhibit of Sporting Prints and Paintings at the Institute, and at present he is making plans for three exhibitions of unusual interest to be held at the Museum next year.



TROUT FISHING IN THE MOUNTAIN STREAMS OF PENNSYLVANIA
Wood engraving from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* of September 9, 1865

came into his own. It was in eastern Pennsylvania, which had been leavened by the more humanistic European strains, that the first American sporting organization was established. As men became less critical of each other's sins, they came to like the more each other's company. For social enjoyment the Schuylkill Fishing Company was founded in Philadelphia in 1732.

If certain reactionaries in the community still wished to criticize uneducated and uncouth individuals who ventured to delight in sport, the reprobates, when they set forth in numbers, cared not who scoffed. They were protected by the armor of good fellowship in the company of men of like tastes. On each May first, after its members had captured sufficient perch and rockfish, the club held its annual spring feast. In the society's records for 1812 it is reported that five or six men in a few hours could catch thirty to seventy dozen "choice fish" which then were artistically cooked and served in festive style. Many were the famous guests of the Company or "Colony" including Presidents, Governors, and Generals. General Lafayette was enter-

tained in 1825 and in 1920 General Pershing was made an honorary member.

FISH FRY A FAVORITE

The society now is called the Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill, the Colony idea having become distasteful following the success of the Revolution. It has the honor of being the oldest social club with a continuous existence in the English-speaking—if not indeed the entire—world. Other famous social fishing clubs of Philadelphia were the Fort St. David's, the Regale, and the Tammany Pea Shore Fishing Companies. The success of the fish fry spread until it became one of the favorite enjoyments of America, and in the South particularly the monotony of life was alleviated by the periodical assembling of neighbors to fish, to fry the fish, to feast and dance.

PITTSBURGH ANGLING CLUB

There was founded in 1830 a piscatorial club in Cincinnati, the object of the Association being "to blend social amusement with healthy recreation." The following

year, at its first anniversary dinner, toasts were drunk to the memory of "honest Izaak Walton," Charles Cotton, and Wynkyn de Worde of the fourteenth century, to the Schuylkill Fishing Club, and to "The Members of the Pittsburgh Angling Club—May their tackle and their luck never fail them." The records of the Cincinnati club, printed by the *Cincinnati Chronicle* in 1831, further state that the Secretary had been requested to propose "the propriety of conferring the distinction of honorary membership on the presidents of the Philadelphia and the Pittsburgh Angling Clubs by way of opening a correspondence and friendly intercourse with them." The following year the presidents of the two clubs together with Daniel Webster were so elected.

BASS AND SALMON

Charles E. Goodspeed, in his effort to develop further information concerning the Pittsburgh club, was unsuccessful. In *Angling in America* he does report an article which appeared in *The Spirit of the Times* for May 27, 1843 mentioning a Pittsburgh Fishing Club then existing, but it may have been a new organization. The article referred to reads in part as follows:

"Three members of our Pittsburgh Walton Club were fishing . . . in 1841 for bass and salmon. . . . Old Izaak's disciples in this quarter use cane or reed of Mississippi for rods. . . . We use the reel of course. . . . Immense numbers of bass are taken by our Walton Club every Fall. . . . At Richardson's fishing tackle store in this city I saw a large number of trophies such as Pike, Salmon, and Bass heads of a large size.—W. M. D." In these initials, incidentally, Mrs. Lois Mulkearn of the Darlington Library at the University of Pittsburgh recognizes the author as W. M. Darlington, sportsman and collector.

Goodspeed also quotes from the history of Pittsburgh written in 1851 by Neville B. Craig: "The fish of the Allegheny are harder and firmer than those of the Monongahela or Ohio, owing, as is sup-

posed, to the greater coldness and purity of the water. The fish in general of these rivers are good.

"It is a high amusement to those who are fond of fishing, to angle in those waters, more especially at the time of a gentle flood. . . . I have seen a canoe half loaded in a morning by some of those most expert in the employment, but you will see in a spring evening the banks of the rivers lined with men fishing at intervals from one another. This with the streams gently gliding, the woods, at a distance, green, and the shadows lengthening toward the town, forms a delightful scene. I have been sometimes highly pleased in going with a select party, in a small barge, up or down the rivers, and landing at a cool spring to enjoy the verdant turf amidst the shady bowers of ash-wood, sugar-tree or oak, planted by the hand of nature, not art."

One hundred years have passed since Mr. Craig wrote, and while fishing gear has improved, alas, the local fish long since have departed for purer streams. One must leave Pittsburgh far behind if he wishes—

The silver-scarlet fish that softly swim
Within the sweet brook's crystal watery stream.

REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS

In the development of fishing equipment and angling technique, Pennsylvania has made significant contributions. Genio C. Scott, whose book *Fishing in American Waters* was published in 1869, wrote that twelve-foot alder rods were popular and "On Pine Creek, in Pennsylvania, anglers who fish for a livelihood use such a rod, and fish with only one clumsily-tied fly. They wade the streams which is a good plan to avoid meeting rattlesnakes, and to a string tied over the left shoulder and under the left arm they attach their fish and tow them along as they angle down the stream. On some days they take from thirty to fifty pounds of trout. On Trout Run, a tributary to Lycoming Creek, the best native anglers used a rod of two hickory joints, lashed together, with a tip of whalebone lashed to the upper section and brought out "large prismatic beauties at nearly every cast with a single fly of domestic make."

These fishermen had not heard of the revolutionary new rod that had been in-



vented in 1845 by Samuel Phillipe, a violin-maker of Easton. Dissatisfied with the action and the weight of the rods of his time, he succeeded in gluing together four and six tapered strips of bamboo which, three years later, he offered for sale. Whether Phillipe was the first to make the experiment or not is open to question, but due credit must be given him for perfecting the rod after which nearly all modern rods are patterned.

Another Pennsylvania contribution of significance was made by Thaddeus Norris, who spent his life in Philadelphia and who, in 1864, published *The American Angler's Book: Embracing the Natural History of Sporting Fish and the Art of Taking Them*. Downstream with the wet or submerged fly had, until Norris' time, been the approved method of fishing the trout brooks of America. After firsthand experience coupled with careful observation, Norris pointed out the advantage of fishing upstream, in the English manner. Because of rather heated arguments with some Canadian and English critics he added that it generally was unwise for Americans to follow the advice of English writers. Perhaps he sagely was thinking of the sales of his own book, which did go into several editions. Norris' second and even greater contribution to American angling practice was his recommendation that under certain conditions the dry or floating fly rather than the wet or sunken fly should be used. He wrote, "If it could be accomplished, the great desideratum would be to keep the line wet and the flies dry."

THEODORE GORDON

Pittsburgh itself in 1854 was the birthplace of the lately celebrated Theodore Gordon, possibly the greatest American fly fisherman of his time. For him the very successful fly, the Quill Gordon, was named. Gordon, although he wrote no book, carried on extensive correspondence with F. M. Halford, England's renowned authority on fly fishing. The correspondence was of such significance that in 1947 an exhaustive biography was published entitled *The Life and Letters of Theodore Gordon*. In his honor, on the approaching centenary of his birth, anglers of this district are planning a dinner and celebration. If any descendants or friends of his family can

furnish us with further information, we hope they will communicate with Fish Commissioner Bernard S. Horne.

A PROCURER OF CONTENTEDNESS

Pennsylvania today may be proud of the contributions of her sons to present-day fishing knowledge and angling books. Few dispute the validity of the water-temperature limits to fly fishing discovered by Kenneth A. Reid, formerly of Connellsville. Charles Reitell wrote his excellent *Let's Go Fishing* while he was teaching at the University of Pittsburgh. *The Autobiography of a Fisherman* by Frank Parker Day, once of the faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, is in the finest tradition of angling literature. The year 1940 saw published a book full of the whimsey and fantasy of fishing in Edwin L. Peterson's *No Life So Happy*. Mr. Peterson is professor of English at the University of Pittsburgh.

There no doubt are some who, patiently having read the preceding paragraphs, by now are wondering whether fishing deserves such attention in books. These then may ponder the remarks of Sir Henry Wotton's contemporary, on the death of their mutual friend, Dr. Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's and the author of the present catechism. Dr. Nowell was an outstanding angler, and of his pastime Wotton wrote:

"Twas an employment for his idle time, which was not then idly spent, for Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passion, a procurer of contentedness."

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THAT THE BLIND MAY READ

BY MARIE A. DAVIS



MARIE A. DAVIS

BLINDNESS today is not an insurmountable handicap. Although the blind operate with only about fifteen per cent of the sense perceptions received by the average person, according to an article in *Science Illustrated* for November 1947, they are not necessarily isolated from the normal life. They can carry on useful active lives not only because of certain compensations provided by nature but also because of the great contributions made by Louis Braille and Thomas A. Edison. These two men are indirectly responsible for today's libraries for the blind, libraries which have opened the way to recreation, education, and inspiration through Braille literature and talking books.

Located in the stacks of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and under the supervision of Mary I. Grace, the division for the blind supplies Braille and talking books to "anyone suffering from a defect of vision making it impossible or unsafe to read ordinary ink print books." One of twenty-six regional libraries scattered throughout the country, Pittsburgh's Library for the Blind has served the sightless of western Pennsylvania and West Virginia since 1907.

Under a bill signed by President Harry S. Truman, \$1,000,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1948 to supply the regional libraries for the blind with Braille books, talking-book records, talking-book machines and their maintenance. While the books are supplied by the Li-

brary of Congress, the personnel, space, and administrative expenses are provided by Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

There are over thirteen thousand Braille volumes in the local collection, including books, foreign language materials, musical scores, and magazines. Braille is, of course, the most generally accepted reading medium for the blind. Various methods had been attempted as far back as 1617, but it was not until 1829 when Louis Braille designed his system of embossed characters that literature in raised type really became practical.

Blinded, himself, at the age of three, and at seventeen a teacher at the school of the blind in Paris, Louis Braille realized the great need for a system of raised print which could be written as well as read. His system has this advantage, as well as being adaptable to every language that has an alphabet. Through combinations of six embossed dots he has given the blind a touch alphabet including letters, punctuation marks, contractions, guide signs, and symbols. In addition to ordinary reading matter Braille characters are adapted to musical notation and arithmetical symbols.



GRACE STONE, GRADUATE STUDENT AT PITT, GLANCES OVER A NEW NOVEL WITH LIBRARIAN MARY I. GRACE

The average Braille volume is about the size of a telephone directory, and it often takes many such volumes to complete a book. *David Copperfield*, for example, requires eleven oversize volumes when set up in Braille. Letter size and spaces between characters are larger than ink print, and the paper must be thicker to withstand embossing. The awkward size of Braille volumes naturally presents a problem in space and handling from the librarian's point of view. Another disadvantage of Braille is the tediousness in learning touch reading. More than two-thirds of all blindness occurs in adult life when capacity to learn is lowered, and finger tips are often less sensitive because of calluses and scars.

The American Foundation for the Blind did a great deal of research to make finger-reading books less cumbersome and less costly. Still they estimated that less than twenty per cent of the country's blind were reading Braille effectively, and some thousands could never master it. Steps were then taken to develop the talking book.

Although talking books have existed since the beginning of the 1930s, they actually date back to the early days of Edison's laboratory when he envisioned sound reading for the blind in his experimental wax cylinder. It was through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York that the American Foundation for the Blind perfected a long-playing disc, lighter in weight and more substantial than commercial records. They also devised a reading machine equipped with speed and tone regulators which the blind could easily manipulate. The machine is geared to $33\frac{1}{3}$ revolutions per minute instead of the usual 78 of the ordinary phonograph, thus allowing for fifteen or sixteen minutes of recorded text on each side of the record.

The average talking-book container holds twenty records, and there may be many records to a book—Captain Harry C. Butcher's *My Three Years with Eisenhower* has seventy-nine records. Copyright permission has been generously granted by publishers, with the strict understanding that records are solely for the use of the blind. So even though commercial symphonic records have been developed into the new long-playing disc, talking books are still the exclusive property of the blind. Some of the new commercial machines for long-



CHARLES C. HOGAN, AN EX-GI, LISTENS TO A TALKING BOOK IN HIS OWN ROOM

playing records may be used for talking books, however.

Talking-book machines may be purchased for about \$75; records may also be purchased. Locally Library of Congress machines may be obtained free of charge through the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, and the records through Carnegie Library division for the blind. Like Braille, talking books are sent through the mails in special government containers. When finished with the book, the reader has only to turn over the address card in a special slot on the container and leave it at the nearest post office, through which it is returned postage free to the library.

Talking books, ranging from *The Psalms of David* to *The Egg and I*, are recorded unabridged by professionally paid readers, most of whom hail from radio or the stage. Jan Struther recorded her own *Mrs. Miniver* in its entirety. Alexander Scourby is a popular reader of blood and thunder yarns. His *Moby Dick* is a thriller. Annalee Tyrrell brought Scarlett O'Hara to life in *Gone With the Wind*. Some of her fan mail has come all the way from blind persons in England. House Jameson is another favorite. He plays the father of Henry Aldrich

on the air. Many plays have been recorded for the blind featuring such celebrities as Mady Christians, Eva Le Gallienne, and Cornelia Otis Skinner.

Educationally, Braille has certain advantages over the talking book, through its interpretation of mathematical formulae, musical scores, and embossed maps. However, the talking book functions as supplementary reading (Braille is so slow), and it contributes to the enrichment of teaching. Pittsburgh's School for the Blind has a list of required reading from the library. Among talking books sent to the high-school students this past year were *House of Seven Gables*, *Monsieur Beaucaire*, and *General Wainwright's Story*. Every spring Miss Grace puts aside talking books for blind students working on their senior themes, and during the summer she supplies children with talking books based on the reading interests stated by their teachers.

Through grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, the American Printing House for the Blind is producing talking books with sound effects giving the blind child the same picture that a sighted child might receive from an educational film. The talking book *On the Farm* not only tells the story of farm life, but also presents sounds of farm animals, machinery, and the noises of the county fair. Similarly, the American Iron and Steel Institute has presented a recorded picture of a trip through a steel mill with authentic sound effects from the mills in Pennsylvania.

The popularity of talking books is noticeable in circulation figures from the library. Last year over twenty-three thousand talking-book containers were loaned to blind readers, while about six thousand embossed volumes were sent out.

The Library for the Blind has over one thousand active patrons. They include the same cross section of personalities as the ordinary library-card holder, ranging from the nice old lady who abhors "indecent"

novels to the man who honestly admits he would like a "spicy story." One eighty-one-year-old blind patron made the following comment: "Christmas comes but once a year, but you make it possible to come every day in the year by your wonderful service to me."

BUY A POSTCARD?

At last Carnegie Institute is to publish colored postcards of a series of paintings in its permanent collection. This is being made possible through a grant generously provided by Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beal, Jr. The grant will be used as a revolving fund to provide for further issues of cards until most of the paintings in the permanent collection are reproduced and placed on sale in the Art and Nature Shop. The only postcards the Institute has ever issued have been in black and white.

Twelve paintings have already been photographed by Ernest Wuchner. The plates will be developed in New York and will be brought to Pittsburgh by two experts who will check and recheck for color values by carefully comparing the plates with the original paintings. The cards will be made by the Arthur Jaffé Heliochrome Company, known as the famous "Jaffé of Vienna." The first series will include the following twelve paintings: *Anne in White* by George Bellows; *Post Office* by David G. Blythe; *The Disciples at Emmaus* by P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret; *The Wreck* by Winslow Homer; *Cape Cod Afternoon* by Edward Hopper; *Fishing Boats at Sunrise* by Jonas Lie; *Vermont Pastoral* by Luigi Lucioni; *Black Reef* by Henry E. Mattson; *A Vision of Antiquity* by Pierre Cécile Puvis de Chavannes; *The Old King* by Georges Rouault; *Village on the Shore of the Marne* by Alfred Sisley; and *Babette* by Eugene Speicher.

It is hoped, if all goes well with the photographing, checking, and printing, that the cards will be placed on sale about the time of the opening of the exhibition, Painting in the United States, 1949, in early October. There has been a long wait for such cards, but the staff of the Department of Fine Arts was willing to delay until reproductions could be offered to the public with the assurance that they were the best that could be put on the market.

Marie A. Davis has been director of public relations at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for the past two years. Previously she had been in the Public Affairs Room of the Library, after receiving her bachelor's degree in library science from the Carnegie Library School. She was graduated from Margaret Morrison Carnegie College in 1941 with a degree in social science.

THE SCIENCES IN PITTSBURGH

VII. BIOCHEMISTRY

By A. E. AXELROD

Pittsburgh's contribution to the sciences in yet another field



A. E. AXELROD

WE Pittsburghers are, generally speaking, unaware of the contributions to the field of biochemistry which have been and are being made in our city. From the chemical viewpoint, Pittsburgh is usually considered to be a city of coal, iron, and steel. It is not to be denied that the greatest volume of chemical effort is being directed in these fields. However, as we hope to point out in this article, the biochemical researches conducted here have kept pace with the relatively new and rapidly expanding field of biochemistry and have contributed in good measure to the present significant status of this science.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

By far the greatest bulk of biochemical research in this city has been conducted at the University of Pittsburgh and its various affiliates. The contributions of each department of the University will be discussed individually.

I. Department of Chemistry:

Biochemistry at the University was in actuality initiated by Charles Glen King. Foremost were his studies on Vitamin C. In 1932, after years of effort, the isolation of this vitamin in crystalline form from lemon juice was accomplished. Vitamin C has since been synthesized and is now available as a cheap synthetic product for medical use in a variety of human disorders.

Dr. King was always keenly aware of the value of co-operative efforts in science, and one of his outstanding attributes was his ability to co-ordinate his work with that of other members of the University faculty. These efforts naturally served con-

siderably to stimulate biochemical interest in this community. In 1942 Dr. King left the University to become scientific director of the Nutrition Foundation, a position which affords him ample opportunity to continue his services to the nutrition field.

As mentioned above, studies on the chemistry and general physiology of fats have constituted a major effort of this department. A large number of glycerides have been synthesized and characterized with respect to their physical and chemical properties. These studies are part of a large program whose ultimate aim is to develop procedures for the accurate determination of the composition of natural fats. This work is at present in active progress.

The chemistry of blood formation has been, and continues to be, a subject of interest. The role of iron and copper in the biological synthesis of hemoglobin—the oxygen-carrying pigment of the blood—is under investigation.

Enzymes are the catalytic agents which are so essential for the smooth operation of the body's metabolism. Investigations in the field of enzyme chemistry have from the very outset represented a considerable portion of this department's biochemical researches. Dr. King and his collaborators were early concerned with the various enzymes involved in the metabolism of fat. Active interest is at present being evinced in the more general field of fat metabolism. The enzymes involved in the burning of carbohydrates by the body have also received their share of attention. Present efforts are directed toward their isolation in pure form from natural materials and subsequent studies on their mode of action.

Related to enzyme studies are investigations on the fundamental mode of action of the vitamins, that is, the precise mechanism by which they exert their potent effects in the body. It is now clear that the function of many vitamins is related to their ability to serve as essential portions of enzyme systems. In these laboratories, the

explanation for the mode of action of biotin—a member of the Vitamin B Complex—is being sought in such terms. Attempts to isolate such an enzyme from yeast are in progress. In addition, it is desirable to ascertain precisely which structures in the molecule are essential for the biological activity of a vitamin. Studies of this type have been carried out for biotin and have yielded results which contribute to our knowledge of its specificity and mode of action. It has also been possible to modify the structure of biotin and so produce compounds capable of antagonizing its biological activity. These compounds are useful as tools in the study of the mechanism of action of biotin, and they may serve as potential chemotherapeutic agents in combatting infectious processes.

Nutritional studies have always been a major forte of this department. Investigations of fats in nutrition have already been mentioned. An extensive series of self-selection experiments is currently being conducted. Here we refer to studies on the ability of animals to choose a well-balanced diet. The significance of this work in practical nutrition, particularly in the field of pediatrics, is evident.

The structure of proteins remains one of the greatest enigmas in biochemistry. Its elucidation, unquestionably a most basic problem in this science, is being sought through attempts at the synthesis of polypeptides, building blocks of the proteins.

II. Department of Biology:

Biochemical research activities in the department of biology may be listed as follows: (1) Studies on chemical embryology; (2) studies on the physiological changes occurring in fruits, including the effects of various packaging procedures on the vitamin content of foods; (3) isolation of chemical agents from fungi which are capable of destroying plant viruses; (4) investigations on the problem of calcification, including studies on the relationship between calcium deposition in the skeleton and enzymatic activity; and (5) studies on salivary amylase, the enzyme involved in the breakdown of starchy substances.

III. Department of Psychology:

Biochemical activities in this department are concerned with the biochemical

basis of behaviour, with emphasis on behaviour abnormalities, such as convulsive seizures. The studies initiated with Dr. King on the nutritional aspects of this problem are being continued. In co-operation with the Western State Psychiatric Institute, the relationship of glutamic acid—a protein constituent—to learning processes is being studied.

IV. School of Dentistry:

This department is investigating the relationship of diet to tooth formation, particularly the pre-eruption of teeth. This work is an outgrowth of studies initiated at the Mellon Institute on the effects of various dietary constituents on dental caries.

V. Mellon Institute:

A considerable amount of biochemical work is being conducted under the auspices of the Chemical Hygiene Fellowship. These studies are in the nature of toxicological investigations of various chemicals used in industrial processes and include the quantitative determination as well as the metabolic fate of these chemicals in animal tissues. Extensive experiments sponsored by the Aluminum Utensil Fellowship have proved that cooking in aluminum utensils has no deleterious effect upon the nutritive qualities of foodstuffs. Biochemical research constitutes a considerable portion of the work being conducted in the department of research in pure chemistry. In the chemotherapeutic field, many compounds were prepared during the war period for use as possible antimalarials. Drugs for combatting pneumonia have been synthesized from the cinchona alkaloids. At the present time the following studies are in progress: (1) The chemistry of folic acid (one of the newest members of the Vitamin B Complex); (2) the ultimate cause of diabetes, with emphasis on the role of alloxan; and (3) the biochemistry of the mental diseases, with particular reference to disturbances in carbohydrate metabolism.

VI. School of Medicine:

This school represents one of the most active centers of biochemical research in Pittsburgh. Historically speaking, some of the earliest researches in biochemistry in this city, that is, studies on protein and

carbohydrate metabolism, were conducted here. At the present time, faculty members of the School of Medicine are conducting biochemical research in various buildings scattered throughout the University.

In the Medical School, the physiology of the adrenal cortical hormones, the relationship of cholesterol to arteriosclerosis, the utilization of radioactive sodium and phosphorus for the determination of blood volume, the structure of the red blood cell, and the effect of diet on plasma lipoproteins, are all subjects of current interest.

At Children's Hospital a major program on the chemistry of blood and urine in nephrosis is in progress in co-operation with members of the physiological chemistry department of the Medical School. In this same hospital a large and expanding research department under the auspices of the Renziehausen Foundation is conducting research on a variety of medical problems. The isolation and purification of the scarlet-fever toxin occupies the attention of other workers in this building.

In the physics department, in co-operation with the Medical School, an extended program of studies on the biophysics and biochemistry of viruses is under way. Investigations on the viruses of poliomyelitis and influenza are also being pursued at the Municipal Hospital.

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY

Biochemical research at this institution is very recent in origin, and a good portion of it is still in the organizational stage. The type and diversity of the proposed program, ranging from the synthesis of amino acids to studies of the mode of action of penicillin, augurs well for future progress of biochemistry at Duquesne University.

Abraham E. Axelrod has been research biochemist at the Institute of Pathology of The Western Pennsylvania Hospital since 1942. He has been associated in part-time capacity with the department of chemistry of the University of Pittsburgh since 1945, where, at present, he is an assistant research professor. Before coming to Pittsburgh, Dr. Axelrod conducted research in the biochemistry department of the University of Wisconsin as a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation, from 1939 to 1942.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Axelrod took his A.B. degree in 1933 and his M.A. degree in 1936 from Western Reserve University. In 1939 he received the Ph.D. in Biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin.

THE ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL

Biochemical studies conducted at the W. H. Singer Memorial Research Laboratories are directed principally at the solution of clinical problems, such as silicosis, hyperparathyroidism, and hormonal disturbances. In the latter case, work on the application of various drugs to diseases of the thyroid gland is in progress. The excretion of various hormones is being studied, and these results applied to an evaluation of the clinical status of the patient.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

The Institute of Pathology at this hospital can well be proud of an active research program in biochemistry which, in co-operation with the departments of chemistry and biology at the University of Pittsburgh, is rapidly expanding at the present time.

Some of the earliest applications of the sulfonamide drugs in combatting bacterial infection were conducted at this Institute. The therapeutic effectiveness of the sulfonamides led to investigations of their mode of action, which resulted in the implication of various enzymes as the locus of drug activity.

Within recent years, biochemical research has been centered in the fields of immunology, bacteriology, and nutrition.

Immunological studies have been concerned with the isolation of the Rh hapten—a specifically active fraction of the Rh antigen—from red blood cells. This work has culminated successfully in the isolation of a lipid—possibly a steroid—which in clinical trials to date has shown itself capable of preventing erythroblastosis in babies by overcoming the Rh antibodies in the prospective mother. This clinical application has apparently saved the lives of many children. At the present time, various modes of administration of this material are being investigated.

In the field of bacteriology, an extensive research program on the various biochemical factors influencing the virulence of bacteria is under way.

Nutritional studies are varied in scope and include the effects of dietary factors upon sulfonamide toxicity, mustard-gas poisoning, wound healing, production of liver tumors, antibody production, and type of bacteria inhabiting the intestinal

tract. A large program conducted in co-operation with the department of chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh is concerned with various aspects of biotin metabolism, such as studies on its specificity, mechanism of action, and relationship to lipid metabolism.

SUMMARY

Of necessity, only the barest outlines of the various biochemical researches conducted here in Pittsburgh have been presented. It should be clear, however, that the present-day biochemists are not lagging in their efforts to maintain the traditional position of Pittsburgh as an active biochemical research center. Recent developments provide a further basis for continued expansion in this field. The construction of a new Medical School building, and a School of Public Health under the direction of Dr. Thomas Parran, will unquestionably result in the addition of many able biochemists to the Pittsburgh group. These institutions will serve as a focus for increased research in clinical biochemistry, with emphasis upon a closer relationship between the biochemist and the clinician. With the advent of the new School of Public Health, we may expect to see a much greater participation of the biochemist in the areas of community service, as exemplified by studies directed toward an improvement of the nutritional status of our population. The contribution to biochemistry which the School of Public Health is planning is best illustrated by the following quotation from a recent speech by Dr. Parran:

"At the University of Pittsburgh, the trustees created an independent School of Public Health. Although an 'independent school' within the administrative framework of the University, various Deans and I are developing what promises to be as great a degree of interdependence, of joint planning, and co-ordinated programs in the health sciences as is to be found anywhere."

These words are prophetic of a bright biochemical future for the city of Pittsburgh.

EXISTENTIALISM

(Continued from page 294)

a cell the tortures had to be endured by you alone. No one could help you. So the struggle was in your very existence. You had to decide whether you are going to live or whether you are going to die. It is true that comrades would depend on your decision, your decision alone, which was: how am I going to live in this dialectic between life and death? Am I going to be strong enough to endure torture without betraying those who should not be betrayed? I am all alone, in this cell, and my strength is in me or nowhere else.

So out of the French resistance arose a complete resurrection of Kierkegaard's ideas, except that it was now atheistic. The vision of the individual torn and defeated in the struggle between life and death, standing before God, was repeated now in France, except that God was painted out of the picture. So Jean-Paul Sartre and the other resistance people developed a philosophy:—Kierkegaard without God: namely, that life is indeed lived under the constant awareness of death; that it is essentially lonely, that each individual must fight out his own values and work for his own inner freedom. This may benefit others but your essential concern is your own existence, your own freedom which you cherish; life, your life, is based upon your own choice. It is always a tragic choice because you know you will soon be defeated by death, which is the ultimate defeat.

TRAGEDY GIVES SOLEMNITY

Life is essentially tragic because the other half of the dialectic, death, is omnipresent; but that tragedy gives a solemn value to your decisions because normally we live foolishly as if we are going to live on earth forever. But if it is only a brief time, every act of ours is of immense value. Life is your choice and it is your function in life not to imitate anybody, not to align yourself with any group and form yourself in a certain mold, but work out your own life, your own value, because it is your own death. In other words it is the mood of the French resistance, with the omnipresent Gestapo, (death), which is the essential mood of existentialism.

NATURE MOVIES FOR CHILDREN

SATURDAYS AT 2:15 P.M.

through April 30

LECTURE HALL

Among Our Friends

THE Junior League of Pittsburgh, of which Mrs. Edward H. Schoyer is president, has selected the Art and Nature Shop of Carnegie Institute as the newest of its community participation projects. Opened in December 1947 on a temporary basis, with tables serving as counters, the Shop has proved a worth-while and interesting addition to the Institute. Now, thanks to the Junior League's very generous support, the Shop moves into permanent quarters with modern display cases in the location formerly occupied by the post-office substation, for which other quarters are newly prepared across the hall.

The Art and Nature Shop will open on April 21, with volunteer workers from the League assisting the regular Shop staff thereafter. Direction of the Shop will be in the hands of a joint committee that includes Mrs. James M. Arensberg, Mrs. C. William Close, Jr., and Mrs. Spencer R. Hackett, of the Junior League; and M. Graham Netting, John O'Connor, Jr., and Roy B. Ambrose, of the Institute.

The Shop will specialize in inexpensive

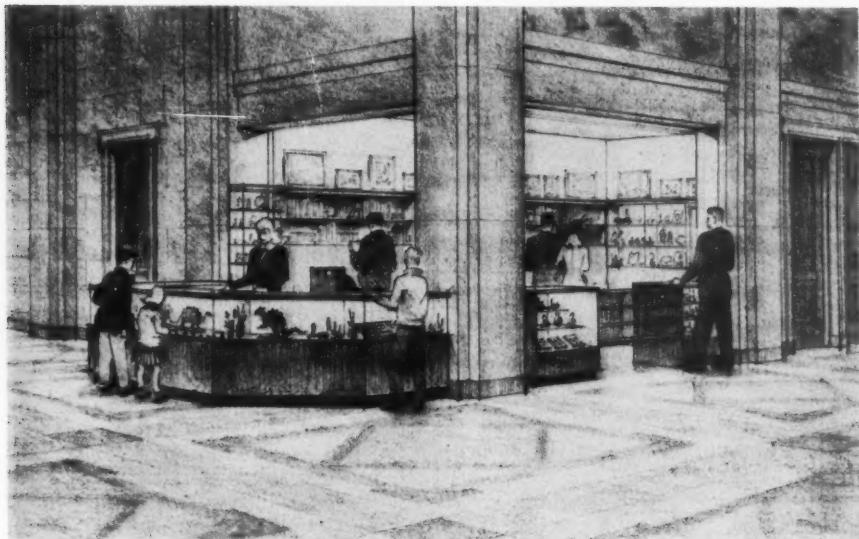
art and natural history postcards, pamphlets, and booklets not generally available elsewhere in Pittsburgh; also arrowheads, figurines, replicas of dinosaurs, and many other items related to the Institute collections.

The purpose of the Shop is threefold: to extend the educational functions of the Institute by supplying visitors with materials on natural history and art to supplement what they see in the galleries; to advertise the Institute through wider dissemination of guidebooks and postal cards; to accelerate the turnover of Institute publications so that the various departments may count upon a continuing income to finance new nontechnical publications.

* * *

The Arbuckle-Jamison Foundation contributed \$5,000 for the work of the Institute, among several very generous gifts received during February.

C. E. Cowan, of Greensburg, has presented \$2,500 for field work in archeology and ethnology to be carried on by the Museum. Mr. Cowan's gift makes it possible



Charles M. and Edward Stotz

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COMMONWEALTH
TRUST COMPANY of PITTSBURGH
312 FOURTH AVENUE
WM. B. MCFALL, President

for the Museum to join with the University of Nebraska Museum in making intensive studies in the Medicine Creek area of central Nebraska this summer. The Carnegie Museum party will consist of James L. Swauger, leader; David Rial, research associate in the section of man; and David Van Buskirk.

Mr. Cowan has also given a research fellowship grant of \$2,000 to enable Mr. Rial to continue his studies of the materials collected during his expeditions to the West.

Frederick G. Blackburn, a trustee of the Institute, has given \$200 for the work of the Museum.

A letter from a new member of the Carnegie Institute Society, accompanying his payment of the membership fee, included these words: "You will never know how I, as one individual, have many times found the Library, Music Hall, and all the other rooms havens from the hectic days in which we live."

To Carnegie Institute of Technology has come a gift of \$1,000 from G. L. Bach, acting head of the industrial management de-

partment, to be earmarked later.

George Aderhold, Tech '23, has given \$500 for the synchro-cyclotron library.

For the William R. Work Memorial Scholarship Fund, H. Howard Johnston has presented \$100.

Gifts of less than \$100 designated for various Funds during February amounted to \$480.

AGAIN THE INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from page 288)

Internationals, acquired at a cost of \$215,000.

As has been announced, the Founder's Day exhibition at Carnegie Institute for this year will be "Painting in the United States, 1949." The seventh in the series of contemporary American shows since the suspension of the International in 1939, it will offer three hundred paintings by three hundred American artists. Mr. Saint-Gaudens, who is organizing the exhibition, is now on his annual pilgrimage in search of paintings for the show. The exhibition will open on October 13 and will continue through December 11, 1949.



TABLE WITH A HAM AND BEAKER—Jan Jansz den Uyl, Dutch, 1595/6-1639/40—
Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford

FAMILIAR FOODS IN FAMOUS PAINTINGS

A GAINST the dark paneled walls of a Dutch burgher's home once hung this ode to pleasant dining. The succulent ham, its rosy flesh sliced back upon the ivoryed bone, the pungent mustard, the beaker eloquent of a well-quaffed thirst, the crumbled heel of a crusty roll—this is no studied grouping of a gourmet's glories. Rather it is personal and tender. Perhaps in tribute to a special meal shared, memorably, with a sibling soul.

► Certainly the merits of this canvas

match the blend of texture, taste, and fragrance painted here. The tight design with its balanced curves and thrusts . . . the sheen of metal and the drape of cloth . . . the subdued yet subtle coloring . . . the light of reverie in which the scene is bathed . . . make a picture as satisfying as the food is savory.

► Both Heinz Prepared Yellow and Brown Mustards share this fellowship with fine food expressed so aptly three centuries ago.

—Heinz School Service Library

(57) H. J. HEINZ COMPANY (57)

THE PLAY'S THE THING

By AUSTIN WRIGHT

Head, Department of English, Carnegie Institute of Technology



LLOYD WENINGER

THE fifth production of the season in the Carnegie Theater was a unique theatrical adventure. In 619. *Portrait of a Polish Family*, Lloyd Weninger, a member of the Tech Drama faculty since 1930, presents the story of a local family with whom he lived for many years. One of the lesser characters represents Mr. Weninger himself, some years younger and, uh, slimmer; this character at one point late in the play daringly assures the others of the happy outcome of the tangle in which he, as dramatist, has involved them; and in the closing moments he and the "Ma" and "Pa" of the cast materialize as members of the audience viewing the repeated opening scene of the comedy! If the reader still feels that use of the word "unique" is not justified, let him ponder the additional fact that at least on opening night the originals of most of the leading characters portrayed on the stage were present.

Mr. Weninger, the designer of a host of stage sets that have delighted Tech audiences, is also an artist whose work has been on view year after year in the exhibitions of the Associated Artists, an accomplished musician, and—as he has now abundantly proved—an ingenious, witty, and mellow dramatist. Stanley Zabaglo, a Carnegie employee, and his family not only were the source of the material but assisted director and players in details of dialect, atmosphere, and interpretation. Mary Morris directed, and the student actors and actresses did the rest—and the result was an evening of capital entertainment that Carnegie audiences were especially qualified to enjoy.

Mr. Weninger chose his cryptic title because he wanted to suggest an exhibition

of paintings in which this "portrait" is No. 619, though the number also has a significance in the action. The play consists of a series of sketches presenting events which began "five weeks and two days ago" and which end with "Finished Portrait—Time, now." Though there is something in the way of a plot, the amusing but sympathetic depiction of the members of the "Zagloba" family and their problems, squabbles, and idiosyncrasies is the heart of the play.

THE ZAGLOBAS AND THEIR FRIENDS

Tireless, warm-hearted Ma Zagloba, blessed with a happy disregard for the niceties of the English language and an implicit faith in her ability to beat the numbers racket, wages unflagging warfare with Pa and alternately spoils and scolds her children. As breadwinner and nominal head of the house, Pa has no more luck in maintaining authority and keeping down expenses than most other American males, Polish or otherwise. Of the five daughters, ranging in age from twenty-four to thirteen, the youngest, Ruthie, has the most important part in the action. Then there is John, the only son, the pride of Ma and Pa and the girls, about to become the first of the family to graduate from high school. Two other characters belong in a sense to the Zagloba portrait: Emma Riley, a neighbor, and Ralph Frederick, a roomer who is a graduate student in drama at the "university" and the supplier of tickets for the school plays.

The principal threads on which incidents are hung are two: one is Ma's incorrigible playing of the numbers and the involvement of the innocent Johnny in a brush with racketeers and the police; the other concerns Ma's emergency appendectomy and the dream which she, an inveterate and spectacular dreamer, enjoys under the anesthetic. The first produces an abundance of funny dialogue and a neat twist by which Ruthie, through placing Ma's bet on the "wrong" number, makes



LLOYD WENINGER'S "619. PORTRAIT OF A POLISH FAMILY" AT THE CARNEGIE THEATER

possible a bonanza just when the gloom is thickest; Johnny is extricated through Mr. Weninger's deft use of a wire recorder on which has been preserved a telephone conversation that traps the guilty and frees the innocent. The other theme leads to two memorable scenes: that in which Ma, fearful that she will not survive her impending operation, gives parting instructions to her stricken children in a passage that is deeply moving even though one suspects that Ma is enjoying herself thoroughly; and the dream sequence in which a suddenly slim and youthful Ma marries—not Pa, but two youthful bridegrooms to the accompaniment of all sorts of weird goings-on which demonstrate that Mr. Weninger is himself no mean dreamer. Into this episode are woven all the characters of the play and many of the incidents which have already occurred or are to occur later, and the audience hardly knew whether to admire more the cleverness of the author in devising and working into the scene the countless tricks which made for hilarity or the skillful staging and precise timing with which director and players and technicians presented it.

SPEAK NOW OR FOREVER . . .

Poor Pa slinks through this scene an obsequious caterer to Ma's slightest whim: one of the funniest moments comes when, after he has hurried out on command to attend to the furnace, the pause that follows the preacher's adjuration to objectors to "speak now or forever hold your mouth shut" is shattered by a terrific grate-shaking from below. Another highlight comes

when Ma goes into the routine of a striptease artist. But at several points during the dream the lights dim, the gaiety is hushed, and the voice of the surgeon is heard monotonously intoning "Scalpel . . . hemostat . . . scalpel . . . hemostat . . . more ether . . . more ether . . ." The whole sequence has the irrationality and hectic excitement and sudden terror of nightmare.

Not to be denied the reviewer's delicious privilege of finding something to cavil at in any play, I diffidently aver that judicious cutting, which in a work of this pattern would not have been too difficult, would have produced a sharper focus and certainly a shorter evening; even the dream began to droop a little after the first ten minutes or so. Again, though one would not be justified in objecting to the necessarily huddled manner in which despair is made to change to joy through Ruthie's fortunate error and the discovery of the recorded conversation, college professors might well mutter in their beards about the enviable availability of ready money in the Zagloba household for anniversary celebrations and fur coats.

But the play is so ingenious, so rich, and so comfortably warm and pleasant that such puny shafts of criticism fall away harmless. And superb performances in the roles of Ma and Pa, especially in the first cast, skillful work by the players who represented such characters as Ruthie, Doddie, Mrs. Riley, and the harried upholsterer Mr. Lamont, and firm and sympathetic direction resulted in a spirited production which must have delighted the author. Certainly it delighted the audience.

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ABC

You know you're in trouble whenever your income is less than your outgo.



The same thing holds true for a manufacturer. He's got to make a fair profit on the sale of his products if he's going to stay in business.



And when you stop to think about it, it's a fine thing for everybody when business does make a reasonable



profit. For business profits make possible steadily increasing production . . . which means more and



better jobs, higher wages and more and better products at lower prices.



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